

Amusements and Meetings.

THE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—"The Big Bonanza." **OLYMPIA THEATRE.**—"At 2 and 8: Variety Entertainment." **PARK THEATRE.**—Emerson's California Minstrels. **ROBINSON HALL.**—"The Gipsy Girl." In English. **UNION SQUARE THEATRE.**—Benefit Performance. **WALLACK'S THEATRE.**—"At 2 and 8: 'The Donovans'."

CENTRAL PARK GARDENS.—Concert. Thomas. **CLIMBER'S GARDEN.**—Concert. **METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.**—Painting, Statuary, etc.

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Business Notices.

LIFE INSURANCE ON THE STOCK PLAN.—Ample security for cash premiums. **RETAIL BROS.** of Philadelphia stand first in the world as the makers of TIGER MACHINES, no concern having done so many as they. **SHERRY WINES.** all styles, dry, extra dry, sweet, pale, very pale, gold, and all grades, from \$1.00 to \$12.00 per gallon. **THE C. D. CHAMPLIN "SPECIAL."**—The finest glass produced by the Champlin Glass Company, extra quality, dry, very light, perfectly pure, and of uniform thickness. **CLARETS AND SAUTERNES.**—From \$4.50 (good second wine) to \$10.00 per case, including freight & duties. **THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.**—The large format, containing the days of the month, the small one.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

Month	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
June	1	2	3	4	5	6
July	7	8	9	10	11	12
Aug.	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sept.	19	20	21	22	23	24
Oct.	25	26	27	28	29	30
Nov.	31					

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A St. Petersburg journal calls for an alliance between England and Russia. Don Carlos has conferred upon his son the title of Prince of Asturias. He has convoked the Biscay junta to meet on the 27th of June. The second trial of Count von Arnim began at Berlin. The papers presented at the former trial were in evidence. **DOMESTIC.**—The Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Supreme Court in the habeas corpus case of Wm. M. Tweed. The Maine Republican Convention nominated Gen. Selden Connor for Governor. The strike in the Wyoming (Penn.) coal region is at an end. Serious trouble is threatened on the Mexican frontier by proposed operations of the brigand chief Cortina. Ex-Gov. Bullock of Massachusetts addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, yesterday, on Intellectual Leadership in American History. The Fifth Maryland Regiment was enthusiastically welcomed at Boston. **CITY AND SUBURBAN.**—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Tweed case was received with surprise by the prosecuting lawyers and by Judge Davis; a new bench warrant was issued for Mr. Tweed. In the suit of Theodore Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Beecher continued his argument for Mr. Tilton. Receiver Jewett of the Erie Railway was granted additional powers by Judge Donohue in two new suits brought to protect mortgage bondholders. The fifth day's races of the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club were run at Jerome Park. The burglar who shot Mr. Shute in Brooklyn was arrested. The Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., and other organizations were entertained in this city on their way to the Bunker Hill Centennial. A dragoon blacksmith, identified with his wife at Dover, N. J., Gold, 11634, 11634, 11634. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 85 1/2 cents. **THE WEATHER.**—The Government report predicts warmer, cloudy or partly cloudy weather. The thermometer in this city yesterday, 66°, 72°, 64°.

Persons desiring to leave town for the Spring and Summer months can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and changed as often as they may desire, postpaid, for \$1 a month.

The uncertainty of horse-racing was finely illustrated yesterday at Jerome Park, when the two-year-old whose chances stood lowest in the pools proved the winner. The month of June never afforded better weather for watching the speed of horse-hoof.

In the hearty reception accorded to the Fifth Maryland Regiment, Boston does herself honor. The story of the battle of a hundred years ago affords the memory of later conflicts, and North and South join hands upon the Common in a fraternity that knows no sectional antipathies.

Additional powers are granted by the order of Judge Donohue to Mr. Jewett as Receiver of the Erie Railway Company. If he does not succeed in managing its affairs far better than they have hitherto been conducted, it will not

be, at all events, because he is hampered by legal restrictions.

Sheer good luck has brought the assailant of Mr. Shute into the hands of the Brooklyn police. Their methods of tracking and capturing the criminal amounted to nothing. It may as well be understood that when a burglar escapes after attempting a murder, the only hope of arrest is in his trying to repeat the performance.

The surrender of the striking coal miners of the Wyoming Valley and their acceptance of the terms offered by their employers must not be confounded with a general collapse of the strike. The miners of the Schuylkill region, who constitute the main body of the strikers, still hold out; though it is stated that several collieries in the northern part of the district have resumed work.

The reception of the American rifleman in Dublin is as gratifying as could be desired. The enthusiasm of the Irish is no doubt greatly stimulated by a desire to show how much better they like America than England. It may be that rifle matches will prove as effectual as industrial exhibitions in placing different peoples on good terms and evoking friendly sentiments.

By an almost unanimous vote on the first ballot, the Maine Republican Convention nominated Gen. Selden Connor for Governor. The platform is largely taken up with general expressions respecting a republican form of government and good will between the sections. The plank concerning specie payment is strong and admits of no doubtful construction. Maine leads the way.

A prominent St. Petersburg journal calls for an alliance between Russia and England. Although this may not be officially inspired, the fact that the censor allowed it to pass gives it some significance. If the Czar is about to withdraw from the arrangement which he made with the Emperors of Germany and Austria, it would be interesting to know what demands he has made which the other monarchs are unwilling to concede.

Most noteworthy among the proceedings of the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia is the opinion expressed regarding the financial policy of our Government. The uncertainty of our finances, it is pointed out, is an inevitable consequence of the loose provisions of the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which allow, among other things, the resumption of the retired legal-tender notes. The Board finds little evidence, thus far, in the workings of the law of the near approach of specie payments, which it professes to have in view.

In the able address of ex-Gov. Bullock before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University, to which we devote much space this morning, something more than the usual oratory of such occasions is successfully attempted. When we have made all due allowances for climate and soil and geographical situation, it is still evident that the progress of the United States has been due less to those than to the character of our people and our political institutions. These controlling elements of a successful national career have been largely molded by the men of intellectual eminence from the earlier days of the colonies to the present hour, whose lives are brought before us in brief review in this address. So long as our country has its destiny shaped by its men of intellect, its prosperity is secure.

THE CASE OF TWEED.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, manfully pronouncing against the legality of Tweed's continued imprisonment, on the ground that having been tried on only one indictment he could be sentenced only for a single term, was not generally anticipated by the public. The action of Judge Davis had been sustained on review in other courts, and there was an unwillingness to believe that the law provided no greater punishment for the enormous offense of which Tweed had been guilty than a year in the penitentiary and a single small fine. But there is no doubt that some of the ablest lawyers who have given study to this case were fully prepared for the unfortunate issue that has just been reached. The prospect of it was one of the causes which made Mr. O'Connor and the Governor so earnest in pressing for additional remedial legislation last winter, and it was freely mentioned as a reason why a change ought to be made in the office of the Corporation Counsel. Mr. O'Connor also, in writing recently of the Tweed indictment, justified its "monster proportions" by the peculiar defects of the law under which the counsel for the people were compelled to proceed. We can almost imagine that he must have forecast the opinion of Judge Allen, who says, in delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals: "The indictment in this case is an anomaly, and is 'probably without precedent, but it may have been justified by peculiar circumstances of the case.'"

We have called the result of this appeal a miscarriage, and such undoubtedly in some respects it is; but there are also many grave reasons why we should regard it with the liveliest satisfaction. As Judge Allen well says, "neither the cause of justice nor of true reform can be advanced by illegal and void 'acts or doubtful experiments by courts of justice in any form or to any extent.'" The conviction of Tweed was obtained after extraordinary efforts, when the honest citizens of New-York had almost lost hope of justice and confidence in juries. Public feeling was greatly aroused, and the severe sentence imposed by Judge Davis was applauded as a befitting vindication of the long outraged majesty of the law. Yet it must be evident now that the principle of cumulative sentences involved a dangerous precedent which, in times of popular excitement, an unscrupulous or impulsive judge might push to disastrous consequences. Better far that Tweed and all the Ring should go unpunished than the safeguards which the law has thrown around individual liberty should be put in peril, and the discretion of the magistrate substituted for the plain letter of the statute.

So far as Tweed himself is concerned, there is perhaps less reason to lament the issue of the case than might at first sight be supposed. His discharge from the penitentiary does not imply his restoration to freedom. He will be rearrested on civil process before he leaves the Island, and as there is not the slightest probability of his obtaining the \$3,000,000 bail that will be demanded, he must go to jail to await the suits of the State for the recovery of the stolen money. There are other indictments against him which perhaps may still be tried. After all, though release from the degradation of Blackwell's Island is a great boon for the wretched old man, the prospect of liberty and ease is a long way off. For the present at any rate he merely steps from one cell

to another, and pays a good round price for the change; and if he is ever restored to the free air and sunshine he will probably find himself a beggar, his home despoiled, his old associates scattered, and his friends ashamed to own him.

"REFORM FROM THE INSIDE."

Let us see. Here but a little while ago—only so short a time that you can count the months on your fingers—there was much serious and solemn talk about the brutal manners of a licentious and unbridled press which insisted that there was a great deal of dishonesty and corruption in all departments of the public service. Many leading statesmen stepped down and out, with the remark that if this was the way public servants were treated, they would have no more of it. Many politicians who were willing to serve their country at reasonable salaries anywhere where there were "chances," and where they were not watched—street car conductors, "wouldn't have no bell punch put on them," said it was shameful, the way the press treated public men. Many good men said it was wrong to create an atmosphere of suspicion around our purest and best; it impaired our confidence in human nature. Many patriotic persons with shrinking, sensitive souls, said it was too bad that the effete monarchies of the Old World should be permitted to plume themselves over the model Republic, because upon the confession of our own newspapers our government was badly and dishonestly administered. Mr. Morton expressed the opinion that we had "the best civil service on the planet," other Senators thought "investigations" were beneath the dignity of Congress; Mr. Butler was positive that the only obstacles to our permanent prosperity were the lack of paper currency, and the license of the press; and the President himself was fixed in the belief that all the departments were working beautifully, and the only trouble in the world was that the newspapers persisted in making a fuss.

Well, now, let us see where we stand. The clamor has been that there has been corruption in the administration of the Civil Service, and the demand has been for reform. The Administration organs and orators all said "No sense!" But Bristow went into the rottenness of that department ever since he learned the ways of it and found his "hearings." The men who were saying, so short a while ago, that no investigations and no reform were needed there, are boasting now of the manner in which they reform the party from the inside. Jewell went into the Post-Office Department and began unearthing corruption and instituting reforms the moment he got fairly installed. The men who said a little while ago the charges of corruption in the Government service were unfounded and malicious, are saying now, "See how we reform abuses so soon 'as we find them out.'" And the very people who a little while ago were denying the existence of corruption in the Civil Service, are denouncing Bristow and Jewell as discovered abuses where there were none, and instituted reforms where none were needed. The new Attorney-General likewise, we observe, is receiving great praise—which he deserves—for setting on foot reforms in a department in which there was, according to the same authorities a few months since, no need whatever of a change.

All this is but a repetition of what occurred earlier when the thick-and-thin organs insisted there was nothing wrong in the Crédit Mobilier transactions, the Salary Grab, the Sanborn contracts, and so forth, and so forth, until the party had been forced into an admission of the wrong, and an effort to correct it, when they all said: "See how soon we correct an error when we 'discover it.'" But we wait now for the upturning of Mr. Secretary Delano and the Department of the Interior. Reform steps just now at the door of that department. An unbridled and licentious press has preferred charges against the administration of that department, and because of that fact, President Grant holds on to its chief, and faces public clamor. It is a department which offers larger opportunities for corruption than any other; and from all that can be gathered has suffered few to escape. Public attention has been directed to it for the past four or five weeks, and the conviction is general that investigation, overhauling, purgation, are demanded. The President stands by his friends and retains his Secretary. That may do for him; but how about the party? The elections of 1875 are coming on. The XLIVth Congress, with a Democratic majority in the House, is approaching its first session. Wouldn't it be well for the gentlemen who boast of reforming the party from the inside, to take some steps toward securing the advantage which will accrue from a voluntary reform in that department, before their opponents come in and begin in the Department of the Interior the series of investigations upon which they propose to make the most of their capital for the campaign of 1876? And if the President will not concede to their wishes in the matter, had they better weaken themselves still further by resolutions of fulsome adulation of the Executive? There are several Republican State Conventions yet to be held. Do they mean business?

THE TUNKER.

During last week the TUNKER, one of the most peculiar religious sects in the country, held their annual Convention near Lancaster, Penn. Only those of our readers who have lived in the farming districts of Maryland, Pennsylvania, or Virginia will have, perhaps, any personal knowledge of this feeblest of Christian flocks, and they, probably, will remember them only as hatless old men, with patriarchal beards to their waists, and bonnetless women, in lincey gowns, who came down to the villages from the hills once or twice a year in their old-fashioned wagons to sell their produce and be hooded at by the children. A Tunker's wagon used to gather a staring crowd about it as readily as the band of the coming circus. In all parts of the country they are known as a solitary people, dwelling in hill-places, apart from politics, fashion, or any kind of worldly turmoil. Their recent convocation was held on a quiet farm, according to their habit, rather than in a town; but it attracted large crowds from all parts of the State, who apparently were of the opinion that no circus or collection of wild beasts could offer so amazing a spectacle as this unnoticed sect that for generations, without conflict or heat of any sort, had held itself aloof from the world in belief and deportment. The services also were of a remarkable character, consisting of the usual religious exercises of preaching, prayers,

and singing in Pennsylvania Dutch during the day; and in the evening the assemblage of all the brethren and sisters in a barn, where a love-feast supper of mutton broth was solemnly eaten, followed by an equally solemn washing of the feet of the whole multitude of believers. After these "services of love and humility" the communion was partaken of.

In spite of the oddity of these rites, we are told by observers that "the simplicity and devout feeling of the worshippers was so 'great as to command the sympathy of the great multitude of spectators.'" We can readily conceive that the sight nowadays of hundreds of women, many of them young and pretty, dressed in scrupulously coarse and ugly attire, was enough to take the breath of any spectator. There is a delicate, devout coquetry in the Quakers' spotless white and dove color, of which the pretty Quaker knows how to reap the full advantage. But these poor Tunker women, in their ugly gowns and tight mob caps, were literally mortifying the flesh for religion's sake. This recent convocation has brought other things to light about them.

Not only do they abjure all vanity or finery in their dress and houses, but they utterly refuse to be led into quarrels, public or private; no Tunker bears arms, or ever a party to a lawsuit; they urge hard work as an essential of religious life upon all their members; no Tunker was ever seen in a poor-house; when holy men of God among them are moved to preach His word, they receive no wages for so doing; they have no theological schools, consequently they never quarrel on doctrinal points; their ministers, having to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, or starve, have no time to deal in turgid affairs of sentiment, or to cover Christ's simple truth with their own foggy, hyperbolic fancies, or shame His church by their personal passions or prejudices. Their "fruits" in the Christian life are not very apparent perhaps; they build no million dollar temples on the streets to glorify God in the holiness of architectural beauty; send out no missionaries to convert other Christian sects to their own way of thinking; there is no chance in their religious development for the outgrowth of a Cardinal McCloskey, a Spurgeon, or a Beecher. The quiet Tunker in the mountains of Pennsylvania or Virginia tries to deal justly, walk humbly, and keep himself unspotted from the world, and is content.

After all, how odd it would be if when, as was foretold for these latter times, one powerful sect after another comes to the front, and we hear the cry, "Lo, here is Christ!" or "Lo, there," the poor, comical Dutch Tunker in his cabin in the hills should have been sheltering him all the while!

During his short term as Mayor, Alderman Vance found occasion to declare that under the absurd system which had grown up whereby the head of the City Government was required to sign separate checks for every petty disbursement made by the Controller, the greater part of the Mayor's time was necessarily spent in this purely clerical duty, and that it was physically as well as morally impossible for him to have any accurate supervision of the accounts he was paying. He freely declared that if he were to remain in office longer one of his first efforts would be to secure some reform by which the Mayor should be able to give the bulk of his time to something better than the work of a clerk. Mayor Wickham is experiencing the same difficulty. It is absurd to expect him to sign a separate check for every salary paid. The people of New-York want their Mayor to be rather more than an assistant to a cashier; and in the stand which the Mayor has taken against this exaction he deserves, so far as he has law on his side, the hearty support of all who wish the city to enjoy the services of a Mayor with time to attend to the real duties of his office.

PERSONAL.

Prof. Perry of Williams College sails for Europe July 6, to be gone two months. Gen. Neal Dow is to improve the occasion of the Fourth of July at Ellsworth, Me., by a temperance address. Gen. Wm. Preston is to deliver the memorial oration on Breckinridge at Louisville to-morrow. Gov. Leslie is a proselyte. General Sherman arrived in this city yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon for Boston, to attend the Bunker Hill centennial celebration.

The Hon. Tappan Wentworth, who died at Lowell, Mass., on Saturday, defeated Henry Wilson for Governor in 1852. He was a member of the Legislature eight terms.

Keenly counties are contending for the patronage of Secretary Bristow. Clark County claimed him, but Todd County gets him, while Clark County consoling itself with his father.

There are to be Bishops in plenty at the Round Lake camp-meeting. The following have signified their intention of being present: Bishops James, Harris, Foster, Bowman, Andrews and Walley.

Emperor William has presented Capt. Charles C. Hill of South Boston with a telescope for having saved the crew of the German brig Maria, wrecked at sea last November. Capt. Hill was in command of the Liverpool steamer, the *Forster*.

The doctors have released their hold upon ex-Senator Blaine, and he leaves town this morning to see his son at Yale. Senator Sherman goes on at the same time for a similar purpose.

The will of the late John Wells Parker bequeaths to the New-England Historic and Genealogical Society his collection of Melville papers, and also his collection of the *Portsmouth Gazette* of the year 1768.

Samuel G. Drake, the Colonial historian just deceased, published his best known work—"History and Antiquities of Boston"—when he was 77 years of age, and when his researches into Colonial history had extended over 50 years.

Since his recent domestic bereavement, Mr. E. L. Godkin, editor of *The Nation*, having rented his home in New-York, has been residing in Cambridge. It is reported that he has been thinking of leaving the city, and that he has been thinking of leaving the city, and that he has been thinking of leaving the city.

Mr. E. L. Roberts of North Canaan, Conn., is a thrifty legislator. In 1862 he expended in the recruiting service between \$70 and \$80, and has never been reimbursed by the State. Becoming a member of the House of Representatives last year, he introduced a bill for the payment of the claim, and succeeded in pressing it through.

Prof. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, was elected on the 15th of May last corresponding member of the "Society of Natural Scientists of New-York." It will be remembered that it was in this society that Prof. Agassiz began his great work in science nearly a half century ago, and in its transactions are some of his early and most valuable original memoirs.

Gen. Butler, it is now asserted, is going into the stocking manufacturing business, having bought, jointly with Col. E. C. Bailey, a mill privilege on the Contoocook River, with the intention of starting a stocking mill and a knit factory. Here's a fine chance for Democratic reformers to crack jokes as to the purposes of safe deposit to which these stockings will be introduced.

He kept by his bedside, and had been conducting a correspondence with friends as to new varieties of early vegetables and the best methods of treating them. When his death was merely a question of a few hours he thought he would make provision for the future, and so he wrote the executors were able to enter upon the regular settlement of the estate. He examined his will, and found it correct, and then drew a check for what he considered a sufficient sum. Less than 24 hours afterward the end of his long life had come.

The blood of Warren and Putnam is united today in Warren Putnam Newcomb, a boy of 16 years of age, now in the Hartford High School. The death of Gen. Warren's wife preceded the death of Bunker Hill, so that the slaughter of that day left his four children orphans. The two sons died unmarried; the elder daughter died childless; one son survived the second daughter. His name was Joseph Warren Newcomb, and he was there within a few months, and was present at the last celebration of the battle of Bunker Hill. His son married at Hartford, Conn., a local celebration of 1842 and Putnam of the same generation, and some years ago passed away, leaving the son whose name is given above. This boy is therefore the only grandchild of Joseph Warren, now living, and also the great-grandson of Joseph Putnam. A correspondent of *The Boston Herald* gives the following facts, and suggests that young Newcomb ought to be at Charlestown to-morrow, escorted by the Putnam Phalanx.

BERLIN, June 15.—It is reported that Archbishop Ledochowski is dangerously ill.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—James B. McKoon, late Chief Justice, was today admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Archbishop Wood of Philadelphia has nearly recovered from his recent attack of acute rheumatism, and starts today in a special car for Philadelphia, where he will be invested on Thursday with the pallium. He is accompanied by Archbishop Purcell of Cincinnati, Bishop Eiler of St. Louis, and several distinguished clergymen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 15.—At the anniversary of William Seminary at East Hampton to-day, the widow of Samuel Williston, founder of the institution, gave to the Seminary the Williston Homestead of about 150 acres of land, valued at \$200,000, on condition that the Seminary should be placed upon it, that she retain the family mansion as her residence during her life, and that it should be used as the dwelling of the Principal of the Seminary.

EVERYBODY seems to be glad that Messrs. Blaine and Wilson escaped. Not only for the many obvious reasons, but because, on the hydra principle, where two Presidential candidates disappear, a dozen rise to take their places.

The Hon. J. C. Madigan of Ansonia, Me., looms up in various shapes, political. He has been nominated by letter in the newspapers for President; is talked for in his district for Congress, and as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It was in the third term organ that he was nominated for President.

Dr. Butler of Minneapolis is not a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor it seems and favors the nomination of Mr. Pillsbury. The latter gentleman *The Minneapolis Tribune* vouches for as "a broad-gauge Republican." It predicts his nomination by acclamation, and his election "by a majority exceeding that ever given for any Governor in Minnesota history."

The papers are still discussing the desirability of taking the question up for Congress to fill the vacancy in the Chautauque District. *The New-York Express* suggests and approves the idea that the Democrats would make a hit by nominating him. Gov. Fenton some time ago assured *THE TRIBUNE* that under no circumstances could he consent, this Fall, to take any nomination for Congress.

A declaration against a third term would have been natural enough on the part of the *Washington Chronicle* after seeing its rival organ swollen with 57 pages of official advertising. But on the contrary, while the rival sheet is scarcely dry from the press, it sings an entirely unexpected and gratuitous psalm to the President. It proclaims him a man "devoid of selfish ambition," and says: "Partisan malice may picture the President as an ambitious man ever seeking to advance his own interest, but impartial history will paint him as a true patriot, and will show him as a true patriot, finding the greatest enjoyment not in seeking promotion, but in the consciousness of having performed his full duty as a trusted servant of the people."

To-day the Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention meets at Harrisburg to nominate a Prohibition State ticket. The Republican press stigmatize it as a device of the enemy to draw away Republican votes, but *The Philadelphia Inquirer* hesitates to call it a weak one "because the Republican party of this State is not so compact an organization" as it might be. It says: "The effort of the Harrisburg Convention cannot, however, be considered as either fair or wise, for the very simple reason that its real object is entirely different from its ostensible one; that, instead of meaning to add to the cause of temperance, it means to injure it by attempting to place in power a party which first, last, and all the time, is opposed to temperance in any thing, and especially in its use of intoxicating liquors."

Already there is some expression of opinion against a repetition of the Liberal tactics of last year in this State. *The Saratoga Sentinel* wants a ticket nominated at the convention, and says: "We trust a different management will be had from last year and a full ticket be placed early in the field, the candidates selected with care for their ability and integrity, so that voters who cannot conscientiously support the nominees of either of the other parties may, by voting for this third ticket, effectively enter the contest against the wrong-doing of the leading parties. The tendency of such a third ticket would be to render both the other parties more circumspect in their conduct, and introduce a better element into the canvass. Let us be all independent, and let us place in power a party which first, last, and all the time, is opposed to temperance in any thing, and especially in its use of intoxicating liquors."

The belief seems to be prevalent that upon Senator Thurman's conduct in the Ohio Democratic Convention to-morrow largely depends his political future. *The Cincinnati Commercial* says: "Senator Thurman did not expect to be elected in the last Democratic Convention, and he has been disappointed. He has been disappointed in the belief that he had accepted the 'more money' delusion would become weary of their nonsense, and he was sorry to disturb and distress them, they were so zealous and so faithful in urging their theories. It is possible that the Senator did not then see that the Confederate financiers meant great speculations at the public expense. He was specially taught what they meant, and he has been abused with great bitterness simply because he has not given his aid to schemes that are dishonest. The time has come when, if the Senator is a fighting man, he must show it. If he is a power in his party and is against the absurdities and dishonesties of the inflationists, now is the time to make it plain known."

Interest deepens in the probable action of the Ohio Democratic Convention, which meets at Columbus to-morrow, on the financial question. The inflationists are already setting up their howls. *The Cincinnati Enquirer*, in a double-edged leader declares that the "money power" is at work to capture the Convention, and pretexts as follows against a hard money platform: "We say now to the people who are annually robbed of millions by the vicious Republican financial policy; who are suffering the consequences of the contraction device; who are the holders of bonds who are compelled to see their workshops idle, their mines vacant and their industries paralyzed in order that the holders of bonds may appreciate their investments, that the Money Power is active, and that it will, if possible, compel the Democratic party of Ohio to stultify itself. The men who would do this are the enemies of the party and the enemies of Gov. Allen. Without a platform such as carried the State for Allen, Gov. Allen cannot afford to accept a renomination. To accept a platform constructed by the money aristocracy would be to surrender the principles of the party to the money power. It is believed now that Gov. Allen will be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. Unless the platform is drawn in the interest of the people, Gov. Allen cannot enter the canvass. His strength is in the soundness of his doctrine and the force and earnestness and fearlessness with which he fights the battle of the tolling masses. *The Enquirer* wants to see adopted the financial plank of 1874, on which it says the party gained a majority of 17,000. This favored 'such an increase of production and commerce as the interests of the country may from time to time require.'"

Has it occurred to the Prohibitionists that Henry Wilson for President and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President would make them a stronger ticket for 1876? Both are cold-war men, both are believers in the "hard money" and things under the ban of the law.—*Cincinnati Commercial* (Ind.).

When the public service becomes so thoroughly rotten that it is next to impossible to rectify it, the only remedy is to burn it. It is a truism that the only way to cover a trustworthy man in the departments, it is high and a new crop of men should be rotated out of office and a new crop of men should be rotated in.—*Id.*

If honest expressions of opinion are to be construed as "disloyalty" to party, simply because they happen to differ from the Administration view, then we believe that the wisest circulated and most influential platform of the Republican party is the financial platform of the Republican party. In these days of attempts to muzzle the press by holding the party lash over it, it is not likely to prove altogether successful as the interests of the country may from time to time require.

The California Republicans stultified themselves by resolving that they had "unmistakable confidence in the wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of U. S. Grant in his position as President of the United States, and in his administration of the Government." On the street, in the household, and in the saloon, the administration of U. S. Grant is a perennial source of grief and chagrin to Republicans. This fact makes the resolutions all the more despicable.—*Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot* (Dem.).

AMERICAN LIBERTY.

THE MEN WHO PREPARED THE WAY.

AN ADDRESS BY EX-GOV. A. B. BULLOCK, BEFORE THE PHI BETA KAPPA SOCIETY OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, ON INTELLECTUAL LEADERSHIP IN AMERICAN HISTORY—THE BUSINESS MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—At the business meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Brown University to-day, which preceded the literary exercises, the Rev. J. T. Smith of Waterville, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Moss, President of Chicago University, and J. D. Smith, Principal of the Worcester Academy, were elected members. The following officers were chosen:

President—Alex. Farnum; Vice-President—Prof. B. Clark; Secretary—Prof. J. H. Appleton; Treasurer—Prof. J. L. Deman; T. W. Bancroft, the Hon. Rowland Hazard, H. C. Whitaker, and the Rev. Dr. A. C. Stonebridge, Emeriti; and Prof. Albert Harkness; Auditing Committee—R. A. Gould and R. H. Chapman.

The procession then formed on the College grounds, and the band led the way to the First Baptist Church, where the literary exercises were held. The exercises called together a large audience. Prof. Greene introduced the Hon. A. B. Bullock of Worcester, Mass., who delivered an oration on "Intellectual Leadership in American History." The address was a very long one, but so strong was it in thought and so earnest and graceful was the delivery that the speaker commanded the closest attention of his auditors to the close. His reference to the conversation between Gambetta and Senator Sumner was greeted with an outburst of hearty applause. The poem was delivered by Prof. Wm. Everett of Harvard University, the theme being "Vacation." Ex-Gov. Bullock's address is given below.

EX-GOV. BULLOCK'S ADDRESS.

Our theme should be fitting to the year of centennial anniversaries, of which we are passing the threshold. It is apparent that the present and few